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## **Executive Summary – General Overview**

### **Relationship of Florida's Strategic Goals and Byrne Funded Programs to Priorities of the National Drug Control Strategy**

Florida's Drug Control Strategic Goals and the Byrne Formula Grant funded programs in Florida that support them promote the priorities of the National Drug Strategy. The following cross-reference explains this relationship. The relationships between Florida's goals and active grant funded Byrne program areas are explored later in this section.

- ❑ **Florida Goal 1: Protect Florida's youth from substance abuse.**
  - ✓ National Priority 1.  
Stopping use before it starts: education and community action.
- ❑ **Florida Goal 2: Reduce the demand for drugs in Florida.**
  - ✓ National Priority 2.  
Healing America's drug users: getting treatment resources where they are needed.
- ❑ **Florida Goal 3: Reduce the supply of drugs in Florida.**
  - ✓ National Goal 3.  
Disrupting the market: attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.
- ❑ **Florida Goal 4: Reduce the human suffering, moral degradation, and social health, and economic costs of illegal drug use in Florida.**
  - ✓ National Priority 2.  
Healing America's drug users: getting treatment resources where they are needed.

### **Coordination Efforts including Joint Planning and Funding of Activities**

In an effort to integrate and coordinate a statewide drug control response, Florida held its original Drug Control Summit in February 1999. The Office of Drug Control in the Executive Office of the Governor (EOG) of Florida convened the first summit to develop a formal and comprehensive five year drug control strategy, which was subsequently published by the Governor in September 1999. (The State Fiscal Year 1999 – 2005 strategy for Florida is incorporated by reference. It is available for review at:

<http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/government/governorinitiatives/drugcontrol/>

During the following four years, the EOG has sponsored annual summits to discuss future trends in Florida. Much of the work of these summits has made it into subsequent legislation and resulted in changes to drug control policies. In September 2002, the EOG published a revised and enhanced strategy based upon input from the prior summit.

Since 1999, Florida has experienced a number of successes in curtailing the abuse of illegal substances. In the past year, adolescent use of marijuana has dropped 13 percent in middle schools and 5 percent in high schools. Children's use of heroin is down to less than one half of one percent, and the use of crack cocaine is down to half a percent. Use of LSD and other psychedelic drugs beyond a 30 day period is only half of what it was two years ago. The rise in youth Ecstasy use is reversing and is now at 2 percent, down appreciably from the prior year. Over the past three years, use rates for all abused substances continue their downward trend; however, Florida still has a long way to go.

### **Overview of Florida's Drug Control Strategy and Byrne Funded Projects**

This overview presents goals and objectives in Florida's Drug Control Strategy as they link to the goals in congressionally authorized program areas that receive state and local Byrne Formula Grant Program funds in Florida. Please refer to the **Florida Byrne Formula Grant Program Description** found on Page 28 of this State Annual Report for representative examples of program operations.

#### **Strategic Goal One:**

1. ***Protect Florida's youth from substance abuse*** by accomplishing the following objectives:
  - 1.1. Prevention Education. Educate children, parents and other youth mentors to help Florida's young people reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

#### ***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Areas this year:***

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE). The goal of DARE programs is to prevent substance abuse among school children by equipping them with skills to recognize and resist social pressures to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; helping them develop self-esteem; teaching them positive alternatives to substance use; developing their skills in risk assessment and decision-making; and building their interpersonal and communication skills.

Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT). The goal of GREAT is to educate youth about the dangers associated with joining street gangs and participating in violent crime by providing school-based education; conducting after school, summer, and booster education

classes; and involving parents.

- 1.2. Research-Based Programs. Provide Florida's youth with research-based substance abuse programs. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.1. above and 2.2 below.)
- 1.3. Community Development. Encourage and assist the development of community coalitions in preventing substance abuse.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Areas funded this year:***

Community Crime Prevention. This program provides assistance to communities and neighborhoods in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.

Corrections Alternatives – Halfway House. This program provides alternatives to detention, jail and prison for persons who pose no danger to themselves or to the community. These are typically short-term community residential facility programs that refer participants to state licensed substance abuse treatment providers.

Corrections Alternatives – Community Service. This program provides community service labor as an alternative to incarceration or other punishment. The courts use this program typically for first-time offenders who are on probation. The emphasis is on re-building self-esteem, getting at the root cause of substance abuse, and preventing a return to a life of substance abuse-related crime.

- 1.4. Drug-Free Environments. Create drug-free schools and environments that promote zero-tolerance for substance abuse where Florida's youth can be free from risks of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Areas funded this year:***

School Resource Officer (SRO) Program. The SRO program is a school based liaison police program. SRO Officers are law officers, counselors, and educators. Officers provide visible and positive images for law enforcement on campuses. They serve as confidential sources of counseling to students, help them make more positive choices in their lives, teach crime prevention and law awareness classes, protect the school environment and maintain an atmosphere where teachers feel safe to teach and students feel safe to learn.

Teen Court. The goal of this program area is to improve the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources. The teen court concept is based on the premise

that a youthful offender will not continue to offend when a jury of his peers punishes him. The court offers first time misdemeanants or status offenders a juvenile court diversionary program. This program allows them to emerge with a clean record if they satisfactorily comply with all the sentencing conditions. The jury, which is comprised of teens, assesses the sentence for the defendant who pleads guilty.

Truancy Interdiction. This program is a partnership between a County School Board, State Attorney's Office, State Department of Juvenile Justice, County Sheriff's Office, and a County Mental Health Clinic. The purpose of the program is to reduce truancy, have students consistently attend school and, thereby, reduce the number of juvenile crimes committed in the county. The program combines early intervention as well as enforcement and prosecution of Florida's Compulsory Education Laws.

- 1.5. Media Campaigns. Work with the media, community structures, sports organizations, businesses, and faith groups to encourage young people to reject substance abuse.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Administration funded this year:***

State and Local Drug Control Administration. The goal is to manage the Byrne Formula Grant Program at the state and local level. The Office of Criminal Justice Grants in the Florida Department of Law Enforcement is the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for this program. The SAA encourages counties to appoint Substance Abuse Policy Advisory Boards and designate Offices of Substance Abuse Policy and may use up to ten percent of their Byrne subgrant allocations for administrative support of their local projects. In addition to Byrne funded projects, these local boards coordinate other anti-drug abuse efforts funded with federal, state, and local funds.

**Strategic Goal Two:**

2. ***Reduce the demand for drugs in Florida*** by accomplishing the following objectives:
  - 2.1. Public Education. Educate Floridians as to the dangers of illegal drugs. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.1. above.)
  - 2.2. Substance Abuse Treatment. Provide effective treatment to Floridians who need it.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Areas funded this year:***

Corrections Treatment Program – State. This program provides additional public correctional resources to improve the corrections system, including substance abuse treatment in prisons and long-range

corrections and sentencing strategies.

Corrections Treatment Program – Local. This program provides substance abuse treatment in jails.

Corrections Treatment Program – Intensive Supervision. The purpose of the program is to reduce the size of parole and probation officers' caseloads of offenders who require close risk supervision in the community. A corrections agency maximizes its limited resources by concentrating officers' time on offenders who need more supervision and direction. Florida Law requires that caseloads remain at no greater than a 50:1 ratio for close custody offenders in order to carry out statutory provisions.

Mental Health Services. This program provides for an array of mental health services in a number of treatment modalities and settings. For example, first-time violent offenders would need mental health intervention services. Youths who are incarcerated for adult offenses could receive psychotherapy. Inmates needing psychiatric services could receive them in a secure psychiatric setting. Adults leaving prison or jail could receive community mental health services, including transitional housing.

Offender Community Treatment. This program provides projects that meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders who have come in contact with the criminal justice system. Each project within this program area offers a variety of treatment modalities to address client needs. These modalities include detoxification, intervention, outpatient treatment, and three levels of residential treatment. Within these modalities, an array of treatment services are provided which include psycho-social assessments, diagnostic services, urinalysis, case management, counseling, rehabilitation, court liaison services, and referral to other community service providers.

Juvenile Assessment Centers (JACs). This program provides federal funding of JACS. The JACs co-locate booking and receiving functions with comprehensive assessments and case management. They provide a more collaborative and coordinated state and local multi-agency response to meeting multiple service needs of juvenile offenders and their families involved in Florida's juvenile justice system. The Florida Legislature enacted state laws in 1994 that created juvenile assessment centers (JACs) in communities.

Drug Testing. The purpose of this program area is to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and



enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories.

- 2.3. Researched Prevention. Provide research based substance abuse prevention programs. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.1. and 1.5 above.)
- 2.4. Drug-Free Workplaces. Expand drug-free workplace programs that emphasize drug prevention, education, testing, and intervention. (This is not a congressionally authorized program area for federal Byrne Formula Grant Program funding.)
- 2.5. Community Coalitions. Support community coalitions that take a stand against drug abuse. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.3 above.)

### **Strategic Goal Three**

3. ***Reduce the supply of drugs in Florida*** by accomplishing the following objectives:
  - 3.1. Law Enforcement. Strengthen law enforcement with adequate laws, resources, training and coordination – across jurisdictional boundaries and throughout the criminal justice system – to stop the trafficking in drugs.

#### ***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Areas funded this year:***

Marijuana Eradication. This program is designed to target domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis crops.

Clandestine Laboratories. This program covers clandestine laboratory investigations, including necessary equipment, and required training on how to handle hazardous substances. Clandestine laboratory projects must comply with special condition requirements contained in the State of Florida Administrative Agency Mitigation Plan.

Community Policing. The goal of this program is to reduce crime and disorder by carefully examining neighborhood problems and applying appropriate problem-solving remedies. Community police officers work closely with neighborhood organizations to help them in their quest for better crime control and prevention. They use a problem solving process to identify specific community concerns and help communities find the most appropriate remedies to abate them.

Disrupting Illicit Commerce. The goal of this program area is to initiate

law enforcement (generally undercover) efforts targeting fencing operations or criminal enterprises based on burglary and theft.

Urban Enforcement – Local. The primary goal of this program area is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

Driving under the Influence (DUI). This program emphasizes prosecution of individuals charged with driving while intoxicated and enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and operation of motor vehicles.

Criminal Street Gang Abatement. This program includes law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youths involved in or at risk of involvement in gangs. Projects may include gang task forces, specialized gang prosecution, juvenile gang involvement in drug trafficking, and Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT). (Please note that GREAT is a separate program and is mentioned above in the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.1 above.)

- 3.2. Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces. Coordinate federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts toward the common objectives of decreasing the supply of illegal drugs and dismantling drug trafficking organizations.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Area funded this year:***

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces. This program integrates drug law enforcement activities of federal, state, and/or local agencies and prosecutors; enhances interagency coordination and intelligence gathering; and facilitates multi-jurisdictional investigations.

- 3.3. Criminal Justice Information Systems. Improve and expand information systems that provide law enforcement officials with tools to effectively counter drug trafficking.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Areas funded this year:***

Crime Analysis. The goal of this program area is to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques. This process typically consists of gathering criminal intelligence data, analyzing it to identify any patterns and trends, and informing officers in the field of analytical results in a timely manner.

Criminal Justice Information Systems. This program area permits the federal funding of criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations, including

automated fingerprint identification systems.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement. This program taps Byrne Formula Grant Program 5 percent set-aside funds for the exclusive purpose of developing and enhancing state and local criminal justice information systems.

- 3.4. White Collar and Organized Crime. Disrupt criminal money laundering operations and seize and forfeit criminal assets.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Area funded this year:***

White Collar Crime and Organized Crime. The goal of this program is to direct law enforcement and prosecution efforts at designated crime categories that may or may not be directly related to drug crimes. Examples include organized crime, public corruption crimes and fraud against the government. Priority attention in this program area is given to criminal cases involving drug-related official corruption.

Career Criminal Prosecution. The goal of this program is to conduct financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including development of proposed model legislation, training on financial investigations, and development of financial information sharing systems.

**Strategic Goal Four:**

4. ***Reduce the human suffering, moral degradation, and social health, and economic costs of illegal drug use in Florida*** by accomplishing the following objectives:

4.1. Public Awareness. Heighten the public's awareness as to the realities of drug abuse, its pervasiveness throughout every element of society, the nature of addiction as an illness, and the imperative to help those suffering from illegal drug use to recover and become contributing members of society. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.5 above.)

4.2. Drug Courts. Expand Florida's drug court system to break the nexus between drugs and crime and to lower recidivism rates.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Area funded this year:***

Drug Court Management. The purpose of this program to improve drug court-based operations and adjudication agency management systems to allow more effective case processing. This program addresses management and process improvement based upon better use of personnel or case routing through means other than automation of files.

Operational improvements may include expanding prosecutor, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.

Drug Courts. This program is based on the premise that treatment of addiction may reduce drug-related criminal behavior. Offenders are screened for possible participation in drug court when they may be most motivated to admit to the seriousness of their crime and addiction. Treatment-based drug courts represent a court initiative that establishes interagency cooperation and coordination focused on developing a judicial-lead treatment program for the substance-abusing offender. (See also the relevant Byrne Program Area, Offender Community Treatment, under Strategic Objective 2.2 above.)

Community Courts. The community court provides an alternative to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community. The court imposes immediate, meaningful sanctions on offenders, truly engages the community, and helps offenders address problems that are at the root of their criminal behavior. The court provides an array of intervention services to these offenders.

Mental Health Courts. Mental health courts provide a way to expedite non-violent mentally ill misdemeanor defendants through the criminal justice system by balancing the needs and safety of the defendants and the community. Jail diversion with appropriate treatment options is a far more cost-effective alternative than incarcerating defendants.

- 4.3. Child Protection. Create a system of substance abuse screening, assessment, intervention, and treatment for individuals and families involved in Florida's child protection system.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Area funded this year:***

Domestic Violence. This program focuses on improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

Child Abuse. This program focuses on enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.

- 4.4. Professional Development. Support and promote the professional development of those who work with substance abusers. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 2.2 above.)

- 4.5. Research and Technology. Expand the research and technology initiatives that promise to lower the incidence of drug abuse, lessen the supply of drugs, and reduce the health and social costs of drugs.

***Relevant Byrne Formula Grant Program Area funded this year:***

DNA Analysis. This program is designed to develop or improve forensic laboratory capabilities to analyze DNA for identification purposes.

**D. Overview of Florida's Programs for Reduction of Violent Crime**

Florida has identified certain program areas related to violent crime that meet state and local priorities. The U.S. Department of Justice has approved these programs as appropriate to Byrne Program priorities of prevention, intervention, and enforcement that address violent crime as well as drug control initiatives.

- ❑ Anti-Terrorism Plans. This program is designed to develop, implement, and assess anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
- ❑ Prisoner Transportation. This program permits a project to provide prisoner transportation that enables law enforcement patrol officers to remain in the field longer; they spend more time in areas of reported criminal activity and provide back-up to other law enforcement personnel in response to emergency situations. In addition, it permits the timely booking of arrested offenders into a centralized correctional reception center.
- ❑ Prison Industry. This program supports projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their families, and for support of themselves in the institution.
- ❑ Violent Fugitive Apprehension. This program targets violent fugitives for investigation and arrest and includes the training of law enforcement officers for this purpose.
- ❑ Operation THUGS. The FDLE created program "Taking Hoodlum Using Guns Seriously" (THUGS) targets felony fugitives who are known to have possessed and/or used a firearm.
- ❑ Anti-Terrorism Training and Equipment. This program permits the development and implementation of anti-terrorism training programs and procurement equipment for use by local law enforcement authorities.

## Florida Byrne Program Description

This section describes examples of Byrne Program funded State and Local Drug Control Administration projects within federally approved program areas that were active during SFY 2003. Florida allows local units of government to develop projects in all eligible program areas resulting in a diversity of projects funded each year.

### **Strategic Goal One:**

1. *Protect Florida's youth from substance abuse*
  - 1.1. **Prevention Education Objective.** Educate children, parents and other youth mentors to help Florida's young people reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

## Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program

### Example of Project Activities

Four counties use Byrne Program funds to provide DARE programs. One of these is a DARE project in Marion County (Population of 264,277) in Central Florida). The Ocala Police Department has two full-time and two part-time DARE officers that serve eight public and seven private schools. These officers teach over 14,000 students each year. Approximately 1,100 students graduate from the 5<sup>th</sup> grade DARE program each year. In addition, officers visit kindergarten through the 4<sup>th</sup> grade to prepare students for core classes and alert them to the dangers of illegal drugs.

## Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program

### Example of Project Activities

Two counties operate GREAT programs. One project operates in Sumter County (Population of 56,932 in Central Florida). The Wildwood City Police Department provides a School Resource Officer to teach the GREAT program at a city middle school. Students who attend this school are from impoverished neighborhoods and have begun to form gangs in an effort to control others and their environment through force and intimidation. In addition to GREAT, the officer assists school personnel with instruction about drugs, violence and anger management. Moreover, he also provides training in personal safety and arranges field trips to Teen Court where students have an opportunity to see criminal justice in action.

- 1.2. **Research-based Programs Objective.** Provide Florida's youth with research-based substance abuse programs. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.1. above and 2.2 below.)
- 1.3. **Community Development Objective.** Encourage and assist the development of community coalitions in preventing substance abuse.

## Community Crime Prevention Program

### Example of Project Activities

A total of 27 counties have 49 community crime prevention projects in SFY 2003.

An example of a rural community crime prevention program is in Putnam County (Population of 70,820 in Northeast Florida). This is a very poor rural county with limited resources. The county has a large number of citizens that are unemployed, living below the poverty level, and receiving government assistance. The county also faces a significant crime problem. For example, in 1999, the county reported 2,626 Part I crimes, including violent crimes involving forcible sex offenses (46), robberies (32), and aggravated assaults (389). The Putnam County Sheriff hired a Crime Prevention Officer whose primary responsibilities include informing the community about crime prevention techniques. Among other things, the officer developed and presented community educational programs, conducted security surveys of homes and businesses, and presented neighborhood watch programs. Federal funds paid for the Officer's salary, operating expenses, and computer hardware and software.

An example of a large urban community crime prevention project is the Broward County (Population of 1,649,925 in Southeast Florida). The Sheriff's *Drug Free Youth in Town (D-FY-IT)* project provides prevention education, community service and leadership training for teens in four of the county's high schools. The primary goal of the program is to prevent and reduce the use and abuse of substances by promoting a zero tolerance policy similar to that required in a "drug free work place." Each school has an action plan that includes community service opportunities,

alternative drug free activities, substance abuse education sessions, life skill development sessions, and meetings with community leaders to address community crime and substance abuse prevention issues. Teens undergo “non-threatening” voluntary drug testing in order to obtain membership in community service and leadership training components of the project.

## **Corrections Alternatives – Halfway House**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Two projects provided program services in Florida in 2003. Both of them are in Monroe County (Population of 80,588 in South Florida). The *Samuel’s House for Women and Children* project provides emergency shelter for women recently released from jail or in an abusive situation. Seventy-five percent of the women who enter this project come through jail or County Court. The project provides food, mentoring, counseling, shelter, vocational job readiness, random drug-testing and placement in treatment and mental health programs. Staff provides case management to ensure oversight, follow-up, and personalized sponsorship of project participants. Women are expected to obtain and/or maintain employment while participating in this program. The *Sunshine House* project provides transitional housing, case management, and life skills training for male homeless offenders who are recovering from addiction to substances. The project provides an alcohol/drug free, safe, and supervised living environment; participants are routinely tested for alcohol or drugs. They develop their own action plan which includes treatment, employment, a plan for permanent housing, and adherence to court sanctions. After admission, participants are monitored and pay a weekly fee after they become employed. They may stay up to nine months.

## **Corrections Alternatives – Community Service**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Two counties provide this program. For example, the *Civil Citation* project in Leon County (Population of 244,208 in North Central Florida) is a component of the Leon County Juvenile Assessment and Receiving Center (JARC). Local law enforcement officers refer juveniles directly to the project. Referred juveniles enter into a written agreement with their parents/guardians to participate in the project. The referring officer determines the number of required sanction hours a juvenile must complete up to a maximum of 50 hours of community service. Project staff screen juveniles and their families for human service needs based upon identified risk factors for re-offending. They develop case plans for the juvenile and his/her family and monitor the juvenile’s progress. Juveniles who successfully complete their hours are diverted from the juvenile justice system; those who do not are charged with their original offense and remanded to the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

- 1.4. **Drug-Free Environments.** Create drug-free schools and environments that promote zero-tolerance for substance abuse where Florida’s youth can be free from risks of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

## **School Resource Officer (SRO) Program**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had four SRO projects in SFY 2003. Following is an example of a SRO operating in Orange County (Population of 930,034 in Central Florida). The City of Maitland Police Department hired a full-time SRO Officer to conduct classes in DARE, gun safety, danger awareness, and alternatives to violent and disruptive behavior. The officer is dedicated to kindergarten through 4<sup>th</sup> grades at four elementary schools within the police department’s service area.



## Teen Court

### Example of Project Activities

One county in Florida provided a Teen Court project in SFY 2003. This was the Holmes County (Population of 18,714 in Northwest Florida) Teen Court. It is a diversion program that provides first-time youthful offenders who commit misdemeanor crimes an alternative to regular juvenile court. The juvenile court drops criminal charges for successful program participants while others are referred back to the court for adjudication of their sentence. A participant must admit guilt and, along with his/her parent or guardian, sign a "Waiver of Speedy Trial." The juvenile must participate in a pre-trial interview and be judged by a jury of his/her peers. The jury deliberates on the sanctions appropriate for the offense and returns a verdict. Community service and jury duty are required sanctions.

## Truancy Interdiction

### Example of Project Activities

Five counties provided Truancy Interdiction Programs in Florida in SFY 2003.

The project in Hendry County (Population of 36,302 in South Central Florida) is one example. This County is ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in truancy among the ten worst counties in Florida for adolescent behavior risk problems. Almost 80 percent of the serious juvenile offenders in the county are chronically absent from school. School Board staff uses a computer database to identify truant students who reach the minimum number of unexcused absences necessary to trigger enrollment in TIP. The TIP School Resource Officer locates truant students and brings them to a Truant Intake Center. At the Center, a certified counselor from the County Mental Health Clinic discusses truancy problems and suggested solutions with students and their parents. The TIP Attendance Coordinator locates parents who fail to attend meetings and the TIP School Resource Officer stresses, in person, to these parents that their attendance at meetings is required. After the initial meeting, staff tracks students' school attendance and, if needed, they require follow-up meetings. In addition, TIP uses several intervention strategies, including remedial tutoring, provision of social services, and, if necessary, court involvement for dependency hearings or criminal prosecution. The first scheduled school meeting is held at the student's school. If a second school meeting is needed, it is held at a middle school for elementary school students in TIP and in a high school for secondary school students. If a third meeting is required, it is held at the School Board Administration Building. Any required fourth meeting is held in the local Office of the State Attorney. Those attending the first through the fourth school meetings include: the School Principal or his/her Assistant, School Counselor, TIP Attendance Coordinator, TIP School Resource Officer, the student, and the student's parents or legal guardian. In addition, the First Deputy Chief Assistant State Attorney attends the fourth meeting. Individual schools are responsible for collecting student attendance information, documenting it on TIP forms, filing it in TIP files, and providing up-to-date files to TIP conferees.

- 1.5. **Media Campaigns.** Work with the media, community structures, sports organizations, businesses, and faith groups to encourage young people to reject substance abuse.

## State and Local Drug Control Administration

### Example of Project Activities

Eleven Local Drug Control Administration projects were federally funded in SFY 2003.

For example, the county's administrative unit in Miami-Dade County (Population of 2,285,869 in South Florida) provides staff support to the Addiction Services Board. This board is a public/private partnership organized to coordinate substance abuse services for all of Miami-Dade County. The board serves as a forum for communication and a structure for coordination of treatment services. Unit staff support the board by

1. Arranging meetings and preparing agendas;
2. Preparing reports, concept, and position papers;
3. Publishing a report of local, state, and national indicators;
4. Surveying key informants in the county and reporting findings;
5. Managing contracts, overseeing programs, and submitting applications;
6. Administering funds and preparing programmatic and fiscal reports;
7. Performing on-site monitoring and reviewing program accomplishments;
8. Actively participating in county substance abuse program planning;
9. Revising a comprehensive anti-substance abuse strategy; and
10. Coordinating partnerships with criminal justice and other agencies.

**Strategic Goal Two:**

2. ***Reduce the demand for drugs in Florida*** by accomplishing the following objectives:
  - 2.1. **Public Education**. Educate Floridians as to the dangers of illegal drugs. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.1. above.)
  - 2.2. **Substance Abuse Treatment**. Provide effective treatment to Floridians that need it.

## **Corrections Treatment Program – State**

### **Example of Project Activities**

This substance abuse treatment program emphasizes self- and mutual-help approaches, peer pressure, and role modeling in a structured environment to achieve recovery goals. The program has one prevention and three treatment modalities.

- ❑ **Prevention**. This 40-hour primarily interactive educational program is specifically designed for offenders at risk of substance abuse, not ready for treatment, having a less severe substance abuse problem, or having insufficient time on their sentence for long-term treatment. The program also introduces inmates to 12 step fellowships and recovery groups. In addition, a counselor in charge of the program may recommend inmates to various treatment modalities.
- ❑ **Intensive Outpatient (Modality 1)**. This is a four to six month program for inmates who receive 12 hours of treatment per week. Staff provides individual and group counseling to no more than 20 inmates at one time. Therapy focuses on consequences of behavior, addiction and recovery processes, criminal thinking, interpersonal relationships, relapse prevention, values, morals, problem-solving, defense mechanisms, and changing maladaptive thinking patterns. Staff expects inmates to actively participate in the program and to practice changing their behavior.
- ❑ **Residential (Modality 2)**. This program includes a two-week orientation for learning treatment community rules and concepts and completing a psycho-social assessment. A four-month *Phase 1* component addresses denial, identifies maladaptive behavior and thinking patterns, and facilitates learning about the addiction cycle and recovery process. A four- to eight-month *Phase 2* component is where inmates learn the nature of their addictive patterns, adopt and practice pro-social attitudes and behaviors, exhibit positive role modeling by assuming responsible roles in the treatment community, and explore deeply rooted maladaptive thinking and behavior

patterns. A three-month *Phase 3* component provides opportunities for inmates to practice a drug-free life style, assume leadership roles in the treatment community, and establish links with community-based treatment service providers. Support groups, twelve-step programs, wellness, and other structured leisure time activities are integral elements of this phase. Educational, vocational classes, or work assignments also are integrated into the program for no more than four hours per day; if these activities increase to eight hours per day, clinical treatment activities are scheduled for an additional four hours per day.

- Outpatient, Relapse Prevention, and Re-Entry/Transitional Services (Modality 3). This modality offers three tracks of treatment services at 28 work camps and work release centers: outpatient, relapse prevention, and reentry/transitional services. This modality is designed for inmates who have completed a modality 1, modality 2, or co-occurring disorders substance abuse program.

## **Corrections Treatment Program – Local**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had four corrections treatment programs in SFY 2003. The County Jail System in Pinellas County (Population of 929,208 in Southeast Florida) is an example of one of the largest in Florida. The jail complex is located on 48 acres of land and houses 2,732 inmates. Operation PAR, Inc. has a contract with the Detention and Correction Bureau of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office to provide pre-treatment groups that use Life Improvement Modules. Inmates receive knowledge about the effects of substances on their minds, bodies, and social functioning. They also attend sessions with topics, such as criminal thinking, developing pro-social beliefs, values, and behavior management. In addition to groups, pre-treatment services include assessment/screening, individual crisis intervention counseling, goal setting, relapse prevention planning, and a certificate of attendance. Women are provided gender-specific life skills, values clarification, self-esteem and assertiveness, relationships and sexuality, stress management, coping skills, parenting skills, positive decision-making, and HIV/AIDS training.

## **Corrections Treatment Program – Intensive Supervision**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had five intensive supervision programs in SFY 2003. Parole and Probation Officers supervise offenders according to risk classification and contact standards set for offenders' risk level. By placing offenders in designated risk classes, projects maximize limited resources by concentrating officers' time on offenders who need more supervision. The higher level of supervision for riskier offenders is designed to enlarge the number of them who successfully complete supervision, enhance public safety, and increase monetary (restitution) collections.

An example of a local intensive supervision program is in Collier County (Population of 264,475 in Southwest Florida). The Collier County Sheriff operates the *Juvenile Arrest and Monitoring (JAM)* program. Sheriff's Deputies monitor delinquent offenders who are on community control (probation) or have returned to the community from a commitment program. JAM Unit officers monitor patterns of behavior that are indicators that a juvenile is at risk of re-offending. These indicators include running away, truancy, a positive urine test, parental disobedience, problems in school, and not completing court ordered sanctions, such as community service. They refer youths that need help to a network of community partners. They also assist parents in supervising their ungovernable children. JAM Unit officers work closely with Youth Relations Deputies (YRD) who monitor the behavior of juveniles who are on community control while attending school. The YRD will refer juveniles who violate school-related conditions of a court order to JAM Unit officers to follow-up on and detain youths after school hours. If JAM Unit officers are unable to find the juvenile, or the Unit has a pickup order or warrant, they will contact YRD, Serious Habitual Offender (SHO) officers, Street Gang Unit (SGU), or Road Patrol Deputies to assist in contacting and detaining the juvenile. The JAM Unit officers will send the violation to the Juvenile Probation Officer for referral to the Court. The court may hold the juvenile in indirect contempt of court and send him/her to detention.

## **Mental Health Services**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had one mental health services program in SFY 2003. The Mental Health for Youthful Offenders project in Duval County (Population of 793,898 in Northeast Florida) is designed to meet the mental health needs of incarcerated teens who have a history of substance abuse. The project takes a variety of referrals: first-time violent offenders, youth incarcerated as adults, and juveniles transitioning out of the jail setting.

The project treatment model employs a three-pronged approach to mental health care: psychological evaluation, therapeutic intervention, and pharmacological intervention. Youth receive follow-up individual, group, and/or family intervention and pharmacological evaluation, as needed, on an outpatient basis. Qualified licensed professionals provide all of these services.

## **Offender Community Treatment**

### **Examples of Treatment Modalities and Services**

Each project within the following state program areas offers a variety of treatment modalities to address client needs. These modalities consist of: detoxification, intervention, outpatient, three levels of residential treatment, and aftercare services. Within these modalities, an array of treatment services are provided which include: psychosocial assessments, diagnostic services, urinalysis, case management, counseling, rehabilitation, court liaison services, and referral to other community service providers.

### **Example of Community Treatment Program**

Florida had 18 offender community treatment projects in SFY 2003. Osceola County (Population of 179,534 in Central Florida) has a contract with The Transition House, Inc., a nonprofit chemical dependency treatment program, to operate the *Women Empowered Project*. Project staff serve women over 18 years of age who are released from the Osceola County Department of Corrections or are court referrals for substance abuse related offenses. The primary goal of this residential substance abuse treatment program is to provide a continuum of care beginning with treatment in a correctional facility and ending with supportive treatment and transitional housing in the community. Staff carefully screen and assess prospective clients to ensure they are motivated, willing, and able to successfully complete the program. Residential treatment lasts between six months and one year. In Phase I of the program, clients are oriented to the facility and begin counseling and treatment. In Phase II, clients seek and obtain day-time employment while continuing to participate in evening therapeutic groups, individual counseling, life and parenting skills education, anger management, etc. The clients begin formulating after-care plans when they have successfully completed 75 percent of their treatment plan goals and objectives.

### **Example of a Juvenile Assessment Center**

Florida had two juvenile assessment center (JAC) projects in SFY 2003. The JAC in Miami-Dade County (Population of 2,285,869 in South Florida) is a centralized processing, referral, and evaluation facility for all juvenile offenders arrested in the county. Police officers from any municipality in the county drop them off and a variety of staff from multiple agencies in the JAC provide them with a range of services.

Arrested and detained juveniles receive a verification of their identity and a criminal background check to determine whether they have a prior criminal history; an integrated criminal justice information system documents all arrest and case record data for every juvenile processed through the JAC. Juveniles then receive a variety of services depending on their needs: psychosocial assessment, medical intake and screening, short-term counseling, case management, outpatient services, and referrals for other services.

### **Example of a Drug Court**

Florida had two drug court projects in SFY 2003. The Martin County (Population of 128,873 in Southeast Florida) Adult Drug Court uses a 12 month, three phase approach to treatment. In phase one, offenders receive an assessment and intensive outpatient treatment, including urine drug screens. In phase two, they continue to receive outpatient substance abuse treatment that emphasizes developing a drug free lifestyle and learning coping mechanisms for handling stressful life events. In phase three, the focus is on using community resources, such as self-help, educational, and vocational referrals.

A defendant with no or very limited prior criminal history is admitted to the court upon entering a guilty or no contest plea to charges. Offenders, as project clients, go through an administrative intake process and then a clinical assessment that includes psychosocial assessment, alcohol/drug use history, treatment planning, program scheduling, tracking requirements, and follow-up procedures. The contracted treatment program uses a multi-faceted, graduated approach that includes professional counseling, peer support, community support systems, aftercare groups, and professional referrals.

### **Drug Testing**

## Example of Project Activities

Florida had one drug-testing project in SFY 2003. The Inmate Random Drug Testing Program operates in county correctional facilities in Orange County (Population of 930,034 in Central Florida). The Orange County Corrections Department randomly selects and tests inmates for illegal drug use within the secure confines of detention facilities. The Department remains vigilant in its effort to combat inmate transfer and use of illegal drugs.

- 2.1. **Research-based Prevention**. Provide research based substance abuse prevention programs. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.1. and 1.5 above.)
- 2.2. **Drug-Free Workplaces**. Expand drug-free workplace programs that emphasize drug prevention, education, testing, and intervention. (This is not a congressionally authorized program area for federal Byrne Formula Grant Program funding.)
- 2.3. **Community Coalitions**. Support community coalitions that take a stand against drug abuse. (See the relevant Byrne program area under Strategic Objective 1.3 above.)

## Community Coalitions

### Example of Project Activities

The Florida Department of Military Affairs conducted the Florida Counter-Drug Training Academy (FCTA) Prevention Education Project in SFY 2003. The FCTA is located in Camp Blanding Florida, a short drive from Jacksonville. Members of the Florida National Guard train law enforcement officers and community coalitions in implementing Florida's community drug and crime prevention strategies. The project offers two types of training: coalition development training and prevention education training to students throughout the state. Training focuses on networking agencies and coalitions in a region to assist them in leveraging federal prevention and treatment resources. It also targets schools that do not have strong prevention education programs and can reach students of all ages and grade levels. This is considered a **Community Crime Prevention** project. Please also see Page 29 of this report section.

### **Strategic Goal Three:**

5. ***Reduce the supply of drugs in Florida*** by accomplishing the following objectives:
  - 5.1. **Law Enforcement**. Strengthen law enforcement with adequate laws, resources, training and coordination – across jurisdictional boundaries and throughout the criminal justice system – to stop the trafficking in drugs.

## ***Marijuana Eradication***

### **Example of Project Activities**

Baker County (Population of 22,562 in Northeast Florida) is a small rural county 20 miles west of Jacksonville, Florida. The Osceola National Forest and private timberland comprise a large portion of the county's acreage, a large potential area for illegal marijuana cultivation. The Baker County Sheriff's Office conducted aircraft surveillance flights looking for illegal grow operations.

#### **Clandestine Laboratory**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Walton County (Population of 42,644 In Northwest Florida) also is a small rural county. The Walton County Sheriff's Office has a Narcotics Enforcement Unit that targets clandestine laboratories that manufacture illicit drugs, primarily methamphetamines. Within the past five years, county law enforcement officers have observed a significant increase in clandestine laboratory presence in the panhandle of Florida as these operations move from South Alabama.

#### **Community Policing**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had eight projects in as many counties in SFY 2003. For example, Miami-Dade County (Population of 2,285,869 in South Florida) has a total of twenty-three communities in the County that received federal funds to provide community policing services, such as:

- ✂ bike patrols (11 communities);
- ✂ crime prevention education (9 communities);
- ✂ community service events and neighborhood clean-ups (8 communities);
- ✂ crime watch meetings (4 communities);
- ✂ crisis intervention and counseling services (3 communities);
- ✂ security surveys (3 communities);
- ✂ law enforcement partnerships with community groups (2 communities);
- ✂ alternative drug-free events (2 communities);
- ✂ recreation center programs (2 communities); and
- ✂ Operation ID Services (1 community).

#### **Disrupting Illicit Commerce**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida has one project in Orange County (Population of 930,034 in Central Florida). The Orange County Sheriff's Office Aviation Unit conducts an Illicit Commerce Interdiction Project. As first responders, flight crews use an airborne mapping program to direct ground units to crime scenes, especially at night. When observing marijuana grows in densely wooded areas or drug traffickers in boats on waterways, the mapping programs revert to aeronautical or nautical charts.

## ***Urban Enforcement – Local***

### **Example of Project Activities**

The Byrne Program funded 14 urban enforcement projects in Florida in SFY 2003. Following is an example of a local urban enforcement project in Flagler County. The Flagler County Sheriff's Office (FCSO) has a full time Street Level Narcotics Investigations Unit. The Unit employs the following methods: undercover officers, confidential informants, buy and bust operations, arrest warrant sweeps, reverse sting operations, and search warrant executions. The FCSO is using information obtained from street level drug arrests to focus on drug distributors and major drug organizations operating in the county. The FCSO collaborates with the FDLE Tri County Task Force.

### **Driving Under the Influence (DUI)**

#### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had nine DUI projects in SFY 2003. For example, the City of Sebring in Highlands County (Population of 88,212 in South Central Florida) hosts many visitors, especially auto racing fans attending the 12 Hours of Sebring during the months of October and March. The City also hosts visitors participating in local recreational activities, including fishing and boating. In addition, because the city is in the center of Florida, it has become a pipeline for traffic from the southern part of the state northward. As the popularity of this city has increased, so has the need to increase enforcement activities, especially as they relate to keeping impaired drivers off local roadways. Between 1997 and 1999, almost 20 percent of the accidents in the City resulted in personal injuries; of these, over 17 percent of them involved someone "driving under the influence."

## **Criminal Street Gang Abatement Program**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida has two projects in SFY 2003. For example, the Orange County (Population of 930,034 in Central Florida) Corrections Department has experienced an increase in gang recruitment and violence among inmate populations within its correctional facilities. Security Threat Group Program staff identify gang members; collect, store, and analyze criminal street gang data about these members; share this information with law enforcement agencies on a regular basis; alert law enforcement agencies when gang members are transferred or released from custody; and ensure that corrections officers closely monitor and track gang members when placed on probation.

- 5.1. **Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces.** Coordinate federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts toward the common objectives of decreasing the supply of illegal drugs and dismantling drug trafficking organizations.



## Multi-Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Task Forces

### Example of Project Activities

Almost 48 percent of Florida's counties (32 out of 67) operate Byrne Formula Grant funded multi-jurisdictional law enforcement task forces; these counties have one project per county. An example is the multi-jurisdictional task force operating in Palm Beach County (Population of 1,154,464 in South Florida). A total of 39 officers staff the Multi-Agency Narcotics Unit Task Force in the County. A lieutenant, who is the project director, six sergeants, and a grant coordinator represent a total of seven municipal police agencies and the County Sheriff's Office.

- 5.2. **Criminal Justice Information Systems.** Improve and expand information systems that provide law enforcement officials with tools to effectively counter drug trafficking.

## Crime Analysis

### Example of Project Activities

A total of eight Crime Analysis projects from four counties received federal funds in SFY 2003. For example, in the past four years, law enforcement and data processing professionals in Pinellas County (Population of 929,208 in Southwest Florida) have been developing an integrated law enforcement geographic information system (GIS) framework known as *The Enforcer* system. This is an innovative web-based mapping interface with the potential to be accessed over the county's Intranet or the Internet by any personal computer. The project is integrating participant's information systems and facilitating the sharing and analysis of criminal justice information for all law enforcement agencies within the county, as well as, the court system, the State Attorney, the Public Defender, and the Department of Corrections. Most recently, the project focused on integrating data from the various participants, that is, developing common data standards, data formats, and technology platform. The project also focused on speeding up access to data over the Internet while implementing methods to insure the security of this information.

## Criminal Justice Information Systems

### Example of Project Activities

Florida had 20 Criminal Justice Information Systems projects in 16 counties in SFY 2003. Following is an example of one of these projects.

In Orange County (Population of 930,034 in Central Florida). The Sheriff's Office is converting its old data communications network to a Frame Relay Network at all its major office locations. Office of Information Management Services staff are now replacing asynchronous ("dumb") terminals and some printers with new personal computers, office suite computer software, and new printers that are being distributed to the Criminal Investigations Division and the Special Investigations Division.

## Criminal Justice Records Improvement

### Example of Project Activities

For example, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement used federal funds to continue reducing the pending workload for its Computerized Criminal History (CCH) System. Major areas of concern continue to be reducing the in-house backlog of non-automated finger print cards that require data entry, reducing the backlog of dispositions, and revising the process for matching arrests with dispositions to make it more efficient. The FDLE also continued to hire outside computer software consultants to program enhancements to its CCH. Examples: online submission of Offender Based Transaction System (OBTS) data; modification of data fields (e.g., court document number) to enable electronic online transfer of felony arrest disposition data from Clerks of the Court; and online electronic submission of arrest entries to the State central repository.

- 5.3. **White Collar and Organized Crime.** Disrupt criminal money laundering operations and seizing and forfeiting criminal assets.

## White Collar Crime and Organized Crime

### Example of Project Activities

Florida has three projects in this program area. For example, to meet increasing demands for investigation and analysis of computer crimes, FDLE is assisting local law enforcement agencies that are encountering computer crimes, but do not have the specialized resources, knowledge, and manpower to investigate them. FDLE's Florida Computer Crime Center (FC3) responsibilities occur in three areas: investigations, prevention, and training. The FC3's mission is to investigate complex computer crimes, assist with regional investigations, train investigators, disseminate information to the public, and proactively identify computer criminals to prevent future crimes. The Center is using Byrne Program funds to expand its computer crime investigations of narcotics, money laundering, and fraud.

## Career Criminal Prosecution

### Example of Project Activities

Florida had two projects in this program area in 2003. One of them is in Seminole County (Population of 374,334) in Central Florida. The Seminole County Sheriff's Office has a Career Criminal Investigations project. An Investigator uses an automated tracking system to identify offenders who qualify for "career offender" status. He then assists the State Attorney's Office in their prosecution, and continues to monitor those offenders when they are not in custody. When an identified "career criminal" subject is arrested, the investigator is notified to ensure that comprehensive information is collected that meets State Statutory requirements for prosecution as a "career criminal".

### **Strategic Goal Four:**

11. ***Reduce the human suffering, moral degradation, and social health, and economic costs of illegal drug use in Florida*** by accomplishing the following objectives:
  - 11.1. **Public Awareness.** Heighten the public's awareness as to the realities of drug abuse, its pervasiveness throughout every element of society, the nature of addiction as an illness, and the imperative to help those suffering from illegal drug use to recover and become contributing members of society. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 1.5 above.)
  - 11.2. **Drug Courts.** Expand Florida's drug court system to break the nexus between drugs and crime and lower recidivism rates.

## **Court Management**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had three projects in this program area in 2003. For example, the Sixth Judicial Circuit is the third largest trial court in Florida and is recognized nationally for its automation leadership in support of court operations. Fifty-five judges hear cases in this Circuit. The circuit is comprised of Pasco and Pinellas Counties located on the Central West Coast of Florida. These counties have a combined population of 1,281,588. Each of the large urban judicial circuits in Florida has a fully operational Drug Court except the Sixth Judicial Circuit. As a result, the Chief Judge of the Circuit made a commitment to develop a drug court program in the Circuit if he could have sufficient staff resources to assist him in managing this court. Byrne Program funds were used to hire a Drug Court Coordinator who is responsible for forging the community partnerships that are necessary to make the drug court a reality.

## **Drug Courts**

### **Example of Project Activities**

See relevant Byrne Program Area, Offender Community Treatment, under Strategic Objective 2.2 above on Page 37.

## **Community Courts**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida has one Byrne Program funded community court in Palm Beach County (Population of 1,154,464 in South Florida). The community court is located in the West Palm Beach Weed and Seed area and is designated a Front Porch Community by the State. The court works closely with local law enforcement, neighborhood associations, private and public agencies, religious leaders, and residents to address "quality of life" crime. The court also attempts to empower residents to take back their neighborhood and become more active and less complacent.

The court recognizes that substance abuse is highly associated with criminal behavior. The court established a treatment component in collaboration with local treatment service providers to help offenders recover and rebuild their lives. In addition to adults, the court recognized the need to offer treatment services to an increasing number of juveniles arrested for substance abuse related crimes.

## **Mental Health Courts**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had two Byrne Program funded projects in SFY 2003. One of them is the county mental health court in Sarasota County (Population of 334,023 Southwest Florida). The mission of the court is to address the unique needs of the mentally in the criminal justice system by:

- Creating effective interactions between the criminal justice and mental health systems.
- Ensuring legal advocacy of mentally ill defendants.
- Reducing the time mentally ill defendants spend in jail because of their mental illness.
- Increasing access for mentally ill defendants to community mental health services.
- Monitoring the delivery and receipt of mental health services.

- Soliciting the participation of consumers and family members in court decisions.
- Reducing recidivism among mentally ill defendants.

Federal funds paid for contracted substance abuse treatment services.

- 11.1. **Child Protection.** The State will create a system of substance abuse screening, assessment, intervention, and treatment services for individuals and families involved in Florida's child protection system.

## **Domestic Violence**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had six Domestic Violence projects in SFY 2003. The City of Jacksonville's Department of Community Services in Duval County (Population of 773,649 in Northeast Florida) for example created an Intimate Violence Enhanced Services Team (INVEST) project. The team implements a five-pronged strategy to eradicate domestic violence in the county:

- Raise community awareness;
- Create and maintain a comprehensive, coordinated, collaborative approach;
- Adopt a zero tolerance attitude;
- Improve the injunction process; and,
- Conduct training and education.

The core team consists of specially trained law enforcement officers, domestic violence advocates, a data analyst, a training specialist, and a receptionist. The team reviews domestic violence incidents for possible intervention, assesses threat factors, and considers the probabilities of future dangerousness.

The team accepts referrals of high-risk cases, such as threatened homicide or suicide, from the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office, concerned community agencies, or family members. At a minimum, a police officer and victim advocate make contact with the involved parties, attempt to form a relationship, and inform them of their status as an INVEST case. Staff provide all INVEST cases with an enhanced response, intensive support, and enhanced follow-up investigation.

Sheriff's Deputies place an alert notice for each monitored INVEST case that requires an enhanced response. If an incident is called in, the INVEST team is notified and goes to the scene. If there is probable cause for a new violation, a State Attorney accompanies them. This strategy enables the team to make a thorough preliminary investigation, provide immediate intervention for victims, and control any perpetrators at the scene. INVEST advocates provide intensive support services by maintaining bi-weekly contact, documenting abuse incidents, supplying emotional support, and accompanying the victim to court. They also contact local criminal justice and community social service agencies on behalf of the victim to arrange for counseling, support groups, shelter, etc. In addition, the Jacksonville Area Legal Aid Society provides victims with legal advice, advocacy, and assistance with restraining orders, child custody, and divorce/dissolution of marriage.

## **Child Abuse**

## Example of Project Activities

Florida had one child abuse project in SFY 2003. The Kid's House, a Children's Advocacy Center, in Seminole County (Population of 377,960 in Central Florida) attempts to reduce trauma to abused children, ensures they receive needed services, and refers them to community resources. The Center acts as a single point of contact for anyone involved with a child abuse case. Local law enforcement officers, state protective service workers, State Attorneys, and Guardian Ad Litem come to observe an interview with the child conducted by a Child Protection Team. The interview is provided in a comfortable non-threatening setting with state of the art video and audio equipment. A multi-disciplinary team is in place to work together for the benefit of the child.

- 11.1. **Professional Development.** Support and promote the professional development of those who work with substance abusers. (See the relevant Byrne Program Area under Strategic Objective 2.2 above.)
- 11.2. **Research and Technology.** Expand the research and technology initiatives that promise to lower the incidence of drug abuse, lessen the supply of drugs, and reduce the health and social costs of drugs.

## Improve Forensic Labs to Analyze DNA

### Example of Project Activities

- The FDLE *Crime Laboratory Analysis – Sex Crimes Investigation* project. Investigators collect evidence of a sexual assault at a crime scene and rely on crime laboratory analysis to provide valuable discriminating information concerning a perpetrator that can be used in a court of law. A new technology associated with DNA analysis is Short Term Tandem Repeat (STR) analysis; this type of analysis may be used on dried blood stains, saliva, hair and body fluids. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) set a new technology standard using STR. In order for FDLE to provide investigative assistance and present testimony in court, it is required to use STR for any inquiries into the FBI's DNA database. In addition, FDLE must use STR in making inquiries into other states' DNA databases because this technology has become a national standard. The FDLE used project funds to use the more sensitive STR technology in reanalyzing DNA samples stored in the crime lab for the past ten years. In addition, local law enforcement agencies submitted DNA samples obtained from "old cold cases" to FDLE for STR analysis. Law enforcement use of information obtained from STR analysis will help solve cases that otherwise would go unsolved. Funds paid for a portion of Crime Lab Analysts' salaries and benefits, DNA sequencers, water purification systems, microscopes, evidence storage refrigerators/freezers, x-ray processors, power supply units, a thermal cycler, a temperature verification unit, lab supplies and chemicals, training classes, and automated data processing equipment.
- The FDLE *DNA Database Conversion to STR* project. FDLE used project funds to convert DNA samples in its Convicted Offender DNA database from the current Restriction Length Polymorphism (RFLP) method of analysis to the state-of-the-art STR method. Absent this conversion, the ability of Crime Lab Analysts to produce future DNA matches would all but

cease. Funds paid for a portion of two Crime Technologists' and one Crime Laboratory Technician's salaries and benefits, barcode computer software development, and contractual services for STR analysis; the use of a private vendor rapidly eliminated a substantial backlog of DNA samples to be converted into the new STR format.

### Florida's Programs for Reduction of Violent Crime

Florida has identified certain program areas related to violent crime that meet state and local priorities. The U.S. Department of Justice has approved these programs as appropriate to Byrne Program priorities of prevention, intervention, and enforcement that address violent crime as well as drug control initiatives.

### **Anti-Terrorism Plans**

#### **Example of Project Activities**

The FDLE developed the Seaport Security Project in response to a Florida Legislative study titled *Statewide Security Assessment of Florida Seaports*. The study focused on Florida's vulnerability to drug trafficking through its seaports. The study confirmed Florida's vulnerability to drug smuggling and terrorism. The Florida Legislature adopted 21 minimum security standards that are contained in the Florida Statutes, which resulted from study recommendations. FDLE and Florida National Guard team members inspected 14 deepwater ports in Florida using the standards. These project topics included access control, information security, cruise terminal security, cargo container security, facilitation of port security committee meetings, guidance for each port security plan, and integration of these plans with Florida's Strategic Domestic Security Plan.

### **Prisoner Transportation**

#### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had one prisoner transportation project in SFY 2003. The Brevard County (Population of 485,178 in South Florida) Sheriff's Office Prisoner Transportation/Booking System project. This project provides 24 hour, 7 days a week coordinated prisoner transportation throughout Brevard County from all 13 municipalities to the county jail.

### **Prison Industry**

#### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had one prison industry project in SFY 2003. The Manatee County (Population of 270,771 in West Florida) Sheriff's Office Inmate Vocational Program is responding to the demand for horticulture labor; the project is a partner with the Manatee Technical Institute that works closely with local nursery operators in beginning an apprenticeship program. The purpose of the project is to prepare inmates for employment as horticulture specialty growers and plant disease and insect controllers. The project added a hydroponics module to the horticulture course curriculum this year. In addition, the project branched out and requested funding for an automotive paint and body repair module to the project.

## **Violent Fugitive Apprehension**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had one project for the apprehension of violent fugitives in Orange County (Population of 930,034 in Central Florida) in SFY 2003. The Sheriff's Office's Tactical Patrol Unit is charged with pursuing known violent felons who also may be career criminals. The Deputies use a forward-looking infrared radar unit (FLIR) and a hand-held ThermoCAM to apprehend fleeing fugitives in low light and night conditions in a highly urban landscape. The heat sensor device enables officers to locate subjects through ceilings and behind walls and thus makes apprehension a good deal safer.

## **Operation THUGS**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had seven of these projects in SFY 2003. Miami-Dade County's (Population of 2,285,869 in South Florida) Operation Thugs project enhances its crime control activities by increasing its efforts to locate and apprehend individuals with outstanding felony warrants. Subgrant special conditions also require the project to target felons for the crimes of homicide, kidnapping, robbery, or sexual assault and who used a firearm in perpetrating a crime or had a history of firearm use.

## **Anti-Terrorism Training and Equipment**

### **Example of Project Activities**

Florida had nineteen Anti-Terrorism Training and Equipment projects in SFY 2003. The St. Johns County (Population of 131,684 in Northeast Florida) Sheriff's Office purchased bio/chemical-hazard suits for all law enforcement agencies in the county. These agencies will use this equipment in responding to threats of possible terrorist attacks.